

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES SIMPSON, JOHN L. SCOTT
SIMPSON & SCOTT,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.,
Office Adjoining Yeoman Building—The same
heretofore occupied by John L. Scott.

Judge JAMES SIMPSON and JOHN L. SCOTT will here-
after practice law in partnership in the Court of
Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Judge
Simpson would respectfully refer to all persons who
have known him, either at the Bar or as Circuit
Judge in early life, or more recently as Judge of the
Court of Appeals of Kentucky. John L. Scott would
refer to the persons heretofore referred to by him
in his published card.

All business in this Court of Appeals and Federal
Court entrusted to this firm will receive faithful and
prompt attention.
Jan 24 w-t-w

A. J. JAMES,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on West side St. Clair street, near the
Court-house.
Feb 23 w-t-w

JOHN M. HARLAN,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, with James Harlan.
Feb 23 w-t-w

JOHN RODMAN,
Attorney at Law,
ST. CLAIR STREET,
Two doors North of the Court-house,
FRANKFORT, KY.

JAMES P. METCALF,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice in the Court of Appeals. Office on
St. Clair street, over Drs. Sneed & Rodman's.
Feb 23 w-t-w

P. U. MAJOR,
Attorney at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, near the Court-house.
Feb 23 w-t-w

CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Office on St. Clair street, next door south of the
Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan 24 w-t-w

T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in all the Courts in Frankfort
and the adjoining counties. Office on St. Clair
street, four doors from the bridge.
Dec 11 w-t-w

JOHN E. HAMILTON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
N. E. CORNER SCOTT AND FOURTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Kenton, Camp-
bell, Pendleton, and Boone.
Collections also made in the city of Cincinnati
and county of Hamilton, State of Ohio.
Dec 12 w-t-w

LIGE ARNOLD,
Attorney at Law,
NEW LIBERTY, KY.

Will practice in the Courts of Owen, Carroll,
Gallatin, Grant and other counties.
Collections in any of the above counties promptly
attended to.
Apr 2 w-t-w

E. A. W. ROBERTS,
Attorney at Law,
FALMOUTH, KY.

Will practice in the Pendleton Circuit Court
and in the Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
May 19 t

GEORGE E. ROE,
Attorney at Law,
GREENUPBURG, KY.

Will practice law in the counties of Greenup,
Lewis, Carter, and Lawrence, and in the Court
of Appeals.
Office on Main street, opposite the Court-house.
Jan 14 w-t-w

LAW NOTICE.
JAS. B. CLAY, THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Will practice law in the United States, Circuit,
and District Courts at Lexington, Monroe, and
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business confined
to them will receive prompt attention.
Address: Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State,
Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lex-
ington.
Apr 2 w-t-w

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.,
Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Gen. Monroe. Com-
munications addressed to him at Frankfort will re-
ceive prompt attention.
Apr 2 w-t-w

JOHN A. MONROE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Will practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other Courts.
Collections held in Frankfort, and will attend to the
collection of debts for non-residents in any part of
the State.
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the knowl-
edge of deeds, and other writing to be used or
recorded in other States, and will also be Com-
missioner of the State, and will attend to the taking of
depositions, affidavits, etc.
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.
Nov 16 t

JOHN M. McALLA,
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C.

Will attend particularly to suspended and re-
jected CLAIMS—where based upon the
want of official records.
Sep 6 w-t-w

JOHN W. VOORHIS,
Merchant Tailor,
South side Main street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Has just received his large and extensive stock of
Fall and Winter Goods,
Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
of the best quality, and of the latest styles and patterns.
He also has on hand a large assortment of
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
And everything necessary for furnishing a gentle-
man's entire wardrobe.
If all work warranted to be as well done, and in
good style, as at any other establishment in the
Western country.
No FIT NO SALE.
Oct 6 w-t-w

H. WHITTINGHAM,
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,
FRANKFORT, KY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign
Cweeklies, Monthlies, and Quarterlies, on the best
terms. Advance sheets received from twenty-four
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete
sets.
Nov 27 w-t-w

LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. P. MARSHALL, JOHN A. DICKINSON,
NEW CARPET
AND
HOUSE FURNISHING STORE.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
Importers & Dealers,
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are now opening an entirely new stock, em-
bracing every variety, style, and quality of
handsome

Carpet, Floor Cloths,
Rugs, Mats,
Tassels, Cornices,
Bands, Shades,
Shade Frimings,
Curtains, Green Blaise,
Stair Linen.

Blankets all widths, qualities, and prices. We
also keep on hand and make to order Flugs, Tar-
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our
stock being entirely new, and having been selected
with great care, we can offer such inducements in
style, quality, and price as are seldom found west
of the mountains.

MARSHALL & DICKINSON,
79 Fourth St., Lou., Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every
description of ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING,
DRAWING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.
GEO. H. CARY, H. L. TALBOTT

CARY & TALBOTT,
SUCCESSORS TO
(GEO. H. CARY & H. L. TALBOTT)

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,
Oils, &c., 43 Market street, between Third and
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Particular attention paid to Physicians' or-
ders.
Mar 22 w-t-w

LOOK AT THIS.
What makes so many go to
the ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
cor. of Second and Jefferson
Streets, Louisville, Kentucky?
Because J. G. JENSON
keeps a first class house at
moderate prices.

NATIONAL HOTEL,
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

HARROW & PHILLIPS,
PROPRIETORS.
Terms: \$1.50 per day.
Aug 2 w-t-w

STOP THREE!
HALL & HARRIS keep
the United States, formerly the
Owens Hotel.
When you go to Louisville
stop here.

T. G. WATERS,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER
IN
BOOTS & SHOES,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Mar 22 w-t-w

MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Thirty fine Plates and Engravings
of the Anatomy and Physiology of the
Sexual Organs in a state of Health and
Disease.
Price only ten cents.
Sent free of postage to all parts of the Union.

ON A NEW METHOD of treating
Spermia, Gonorrhea, Stric-
tures, Gleet, Sexual Debility, Im-
potence, Female Diseases, and all
affections of the reproductive sys-
tem of both sexes, the infirmities
of youth and maturity arising from
the secret forces of both sexes,
with the most successful mode of cure,
as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful
advice to the married, and those contemplating mar-
riage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition.
Sent to any address in a sealed wrapper on the
receipt of TEN CENTS.

Those who have contracted a certain loathsome dis-
ease, and especially YOUNG MEN who have injured
themselves by certain secret habits, as well as MID-
DLAGE and OLD MEN troubled with dis-
ease of low power, being applying to any one for
treatment, should first read this invaluable book.
DR. DEWEES' FEMALE MONTHLY REGULA-
TOR, a safe and certain remedy for Obstructions, Ir-
regularities, &c., and is the only reliable "preventive
of pregnancy," warranted not to injure the health.
CAUTION—It should not be used during preg-
nancy, as miscarriage would be the result, though al-
ways harmless. Price \$1 per box, and may be sent
by mail.

The author may be consulted, either personally or
by letter, on all the diseases of which his work treats,
and medicines sent to all parts of the country with
complete instructions for self-treatment, secured
from danger or curiosity.

DR. T. WILLIAMS,
Consulting Surgeon, Galen's Head Dispensary, 314,
Fifth street, between Market and Jefferson, Louis-
ville, Ky.
Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.
Sundays, 9 to 12 A. M.
Aug 16 w-t-w

"BLACK SOOT HATS"—Something new, light
and stylish for the Spring 1861.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lithography
AND
ENGRAVING
PORTRAITS, Landscapes, Buildings, Show Cards,
Bankers' Drafts, Certificates, Letter Heads &c.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock, Maps, and Book Illus-
trations, Visiting and Wedding Cards,
MIDDLTON, STROUBER & CO.,
119 Walnut street, Old Fellows Building,
mar 29 w-t-w

JOHN A. BAKER,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER
IN
MILITARY GOODS,
No. 63 WALKER STREET, (NEAR BROADWAY),
NEW YORK.

Hats, Caps, Swords, Belts, Horse Equipments
and all articles for the Militia.

Furnished at short notice.
The new style of French Fatigue Caps on hand
and made to order.
Apr 24 w-t-w

JOHN BONNER,
(Successor to Peter Smith.)
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Fancy Goods, Toys,
CHINA, BASKETS,
Fishing Tackle, Military Goods, &c., &c.,
No. 36 Fifth Street,
Second door East of Walnut St.,
CINCINNATI, O.
Apr 19 t-w-w

MILLINERY.
BONNETS,
RIBBONS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
HAIR PINS,
CLOAKS,
And other Millinery and Fancy Goods,
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open at
No. 12 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
J. A. HENDERSON
Sep 29 w-t-w

Commission House.
FRANK, SKINNER & CO.,
No. 85, WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

RECEIVE AND SELL Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats,
Barley, Beans, Broom Corn, Hops, Bacon,
Bulk Meat, Buckwheat, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Grease,
Tallow, Cotton, Potatoes, Hemp, Tobacco, Dry Hides,
Salt Hides, Gunny Sacks,
Dry Fruits, Timothy, Clover, Flax, and Hemp
Seed, and Produce in General.

Purchase on orders, at lowest market prices, every
description of Merchandise, Valued, from Italy, France,
Greece, Land, Bulk Meat and Bacon, Sugar and Mol-
lasses.
Ship your Produce and draw at sight.
Oct 6 w-t-w

NIXON, CHATFIELD & WOODS,
(Successors to Nixon & Goodman.)
Nos. 77 and 79 Walnut street, Cincinnati,
PAPEE, CARDS, AND CARD SHEETS,
Printing Inks,
AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS' MATERI-
ALS. Agents for the Magnolia Mills Writing
Papers.
Oct 20 w-t-w

RALPH C. McCRACKEN,
FASHIONABLE
SHIRT MANUFACTURER,
AND DEALER IN
Fine Linens and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
No. 19 W. FOURTH ST. BET. MAIN AND WALNUT,
(Opposite the First Presbyterian Church.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Shirts Made to Order by Measurement
and Warranted to Fit.
N. B. Measures carefully taken and paper patterns
cut to order for shirts and collars. Apr 19 w-t-w

DR. GATES' REMEDY
FOR
NEURALGIC PAIN
PASTELS & PILES

For the Speedy and Permanent Cure of Seminal
Weakness, Neuritis, and all Diseases of the
Genital Organs, and all Diseases arising
from Sexual Indulgence.

THERE are thousands of YOUNG MEN, as well as
MIDDLE AGED and OLD MEN, who are suffering
to some extent from the above diseases. Many, perhaps,
are not aware of their true condition, or when assist-
ance is really needed.

For the benefit of such, we herewith give a few of
the most common symptoms, viz: Weakness of the
Back and Limbs, Pain in the Head and Side, Dis-
tension of the Stomach, Indigestion, Flatulency, etc.
Pain in the Heart, Dyspepsia, Loss of Memory,
Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Despair,
to Society, Self-Denial, Timidity, etc. For each
and all of the above symptoms these remedies
will be found a "Sovereign Remedy."

These remedies consist of three prescriptions: A
box of Pastele, a box of Nervous Tonic Pills, and a
box of Virile Tonic Pills, all of which have impor-
tant offices to perform, and should be used together
in every case. Their superiority over other modes
of treatment may be briefly stated as follows, viz:

1. They immediately arrest nocturnal and diurnal
emissions.

2. They remove local weakness, causing the or-
gans to strengthen their natural tone and vigor.

3. They strengthen the constitution by overcom-
ing nervous debility and general weakness.

4. They enliven the spirits, which are usually
depressed, by expelling all exciting causes from the
system.

5. By their invigorating properties they restore
the patient to his natural health and vigor of man-
hood.

6. They cure when all other means have failed
the entire non-Mercurial, or Syphilis, or any
other disease of the blood, and are, in fact, the only
remedy that can be used in such cases, and will not
interfere with the patient's usual business or pleas-
ure.

7. They can be used without suspicion, or knowl-
edge of even a room-mate.

8. They may come within the reach of all, we
have fixed the price of the Pastele at \$1 per box,
and the Pills at 50 cents per box each. In ordering
by mail, in addition to the price, twelve cents in
stamp should be enclosed for return postage.

LADIES in want of a safe and effec-
tual remedy for Irregularities, Suppres-
sion of the Menstrues, or any disease, pecu-
liar to their sex, should use Dr. GATES' FEMALE
MONTHLY PILLS. Price by
mail, Standard stamp.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be
used during pregnancy, as miscarriage will be the
consequence, and should be used with caution in
all cases of the female sex.

These Pills can only be obtained by addressing
the General Agents, as below.

Send for Dr. GATES' Private Medical Treatise on
Seminal Weakness. Price ten cents.

Address,
H. G. MILLER & CO., General Agents,
Louisville, Ky.

MEDICAL NOTICE.
I HAVE associated with me Dr. T. M. HEDDEN,
late graduate of the P. M. College of Ohio. The
doctors studied the science of medicine under my
supervision, and graduated at the above institution,
with the first honors of the class of 1860-61. Persons
calling for me, my absence, are recommended to
his medical skill, and he can be found at all times,
except when professionally engaged at our office,
five miles from Frankfort, on the Vandalia turn-
pike.
R. C. SNEDDEN.
Feb 23 w-t-w

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEE THE LABEL
ON THE TOP OF EACH BOTTLE OF
HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE
HAIR RESTORATIVE
Has the Signatures of the Proprietors,
W. E. HAGAN & Co.

Every article which has a large and increasing sale
like this is liable to be counterfeited. It is, as its name
implies, "INIMITABLE," as far as its power
to restore the Hair on bald heads, and to give it the
color of youth, (no matter how gray it may be,) is
concerned.

USE NO OTHER RESTORATIVE
BUT HEIMSTREET'S.
It is the original, the only reliable, and the
cheapest.—See the following testimony:

JACKSON, Miss., May 28, 1860.
W. R. MEYER, 61 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.,
Advertising Agent for Heimstreet's Hair Restora-
tive.

DEAR SIR: The Medicines you introduced into
our city last winter are all having a large sale, and
giving in every case satisfaction. Mr. James Hen-
derson (one of our first citizens) says, that "he has
used all of the Hair Dyes and Restoratives of the
day, but has never seen an article equal to HEIM-
STREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE." That it
far surpasses any preparation that he has ever tried
for restoring the Hair of the bald and gray to its
original luxuriance and beauty.

You can write the Proprietors, W. E. HAGAN &
Co., Troy, N. Y., that they have the cheapest and
best Hair Restorative in our market, and that it
gives satisfaction in every case.

Respectfully, yours,
J. S. SISK, Wholesale Druggist.

IT IS UNEQUALLED FOR PRODUCING
A LUXURIANT HEAD OF HAIR.
Sold every where.—Price 50c to \$1 per bottle.
W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

THERE IS NO USE
INTRODUCING TESTIMONIALS,
Altho' we have many of them,
FOR THE
MAGNOLIA BALM.

For when the face is covered with unsightly Pimples
or Blisters, and the sufferer can only be directed to
use some safe and reliable remedy.

THE MAGNOLIA BALM
WILL CURE THE WORST
CASE OF PIMPLES IN A
SINGLE WEEK.

It is so safe a remedy that the contents of a bottle
may be used without harm. Physicians look with
wonder upon its speedy cures, for it has heretofore
been thought absolutely necessary to use prepara-
tions of lead or mercury, to cure immediately, but the
MAGNOLIA BALM contains neither. It is the most
elegant and neatly put up article for sale anywhere,
and may be obtained of all our Apothecaries and
Fancy Goods Dealers.

Price Fifty Cents a Bottle.
J. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

GOOD NEWS!
TO the people of Franklin and adjoining counties,
I would announce that I have employed a Gun-
smith to carry on the

Gunsmithing Business.
IN ITS
VARIOUS BRANCHES,
At my Tin and Stove Store, St. Clair Street, Frank-
fort. Repairing done on short notice, and on reas-
onable terms for CASH. New work made to or-
der with neatness and dispatch.

Don't forget the place at G. W. Miller's Tin
and Stove Store, Frankfort, Ky.
G. W. MILLER.

ASPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Articles
CAN BE OBTAINED AT
DR. MILLS' DRUG STORE.
Pomades for the Hair,
Of every style and price, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Tooth Brushes,
A beautiful assortment, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Combs,
Of every description and material, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Hair Brushes,
The largest variety in Frankfort, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Odontalgic Preparations,
Consisting of Tooth Soaps, Tooth Paste, Tooth Pow-
der, etc., at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Dog Grass Brushes,
For Cloth, Velvet, and Bouquet purposes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fancy Soaps,
Fine Cologne,
Of every price, of all shapes, colors, sizes, and per-
fumes, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Fine Toilet Bottles,
Beautiful styles of Bohemian, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Perfumery,
For sale in any quantity, either in bottles suitable
for the toilet, or otherwise, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Handkerchief Extracts,
The genuine Lubin's, as well as a variety of others
made, in new styles, and at all prices, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Everything,
In the line of Fancy and Toilet articles, that either
Ladies or Gentlemen can desire, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

Frangipanni Sachets,
To lay in drawers and perfume clothing, at
Dr. MILLS' Drug Store.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm heretofore existing between the under-
signed under the style of BAYER & KALLEN-
BURN, is dissolved by mutual consent. J. H. Bayer
having sold his interest in said firm to J. H. Kallen-
burn, who will continue the business of Boot and shoe-
making at the old stand. J. H. Bayer will settle the
business of the late firm.

J. H. BAYER.
W. KALLENBURN.
FRANKFORT AUGUST 1, 1861.—Aug 2 t-w-m

SCHOOL NOTICE.
THE Seventh Session of Mrs. M. A. SATTER-
WHITE'S School for children, will commence
on Monday, September 24, 1861.
Terms, per Session of 20 Weeks - - - \$8 00
No deduction for voluntary absence.
Jul 25 t-w-t

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned, having been compelled by the
city to change his location, has removed his
BOOT AND SHOE ESTABLISHMENT
to the room lately occupied by Boyer and Cullen-
burn, on Main Street, opposite to the Mansion
House, where he will be pleased to see his old cus-
tomers and many new ones. He hopes by strict at-
tention to business, and by charging reasonable
prices, such as the times, to merit and receive a
fair proportion of public patronage.
JENNIE WATSON.
L. STREIFF.

SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.
CHARLES HOPKINS, M. D., F. R. S., Professor of
diseases of the genital organs in the TROMONT
MEDICAL INSTITUTE, has at a large expense the
institute published a work on the treatment of all
private diseases of the male and female genital or-
gans, also a treatise on the result of Onanism, Mastur-
bation, Sexual debility, Involuntary Nocturnal
Emission, Spermatorrhoea, &c., causing Impotency
and Mental and Physical Debility.

Ladies being troubled with painful or entirely
suppressed menstruation, would learn something by
sending for a book. Enclose two Red Stamps to pay
the postage.

Direct to Dr. HOPKINS, care of Box 1655, Boston,
Mass.
Mar 22 w-t-w

"RENEWED HATS"—Another new and elegant
style of Soft Hat.
KEENON & GIBBONS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

S. BARKER & CO.,
317 FOURTH STREET
Between Market and Jefferson Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\$100,000
WORTH OF
DRY GOODS,
To be Sold at
Wholesale or Retail,
Regardless of cost.

Commencing Monday, April 23, 1861.

WE having made large purchases East, at auc-
tions and elsewhere, at less than half their
usual value, our stock being large for the times, we
have concluded to sell our goods at such prices as
will warrant immediate sale. Our stock is the most
complete that has ever been offered, and every article
will be sold at some price.

ALSO, OUR STOCK OF
Window Shades,
Carpets,
And Oil Cloths,
Will be sold at prime cost, and less than cost.
S. BARKER & CO.

J. L. MOORE & SON
ARE RECEIVING THEIR
FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
HATS! HATS!!
A SUPERIOR LOT OF—
FRENCH KATS,
FINE SILK HATS,
FINE CASSIMERE HATS,
FINE SOFT FELT HATS,
FOR THE SPRING TRADE, AT
S. C. BULL'S.

FOR THE LATEST STYLES
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
And all the new publications,
LAW & SCHOOL BOOKS,
STATIONERY, &c., &c.,
GO TO
KEENON & GIBBONS,
Next to Conery's "Big Eagle," Main St.
Mar 21 t

F. G. REUTHER,
Tailor and Renovator,
West side St. Clair Street,
FRANKFORT, KY.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now
engaged to do all work in the Tailoring and Renovating
line entrusted to him with neatness and dispatch.
All as is a fair trial and a share of public patron-
age. Charges low.
Jan 5 t-w-m

Hardee's Tactics!
CONTAINING
MANUAL OF KENTUCKY STATE GUARD
PRICE—\$2 00.
WILL BE MAILED FOR \$2 25.
S. C. BULL, - - - Bookseller.
m 30 t-w-w

GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

MRS. MARY TRAYNE RYAN, Principal.
THE Twenty-Fifth Session of this School will
commence on Monday, the 21st of January, 1861.
Expenses per Session.

Board, including fuel and lights.....\$80 00
Tuition in primary class.....1

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.

TERMS:

One copy per annum in advance.....\$4 00

MONDAY.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1861.

Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

To the Members of the Legislature.

The Governor's Message is now ready for delivery. Members can get their quota by applying at the counting-room of the YEOMAN OFFICE.

Diabolism.

The Louisville Democrat of last Saturday, the 14th, fumes and foams and boils over with incendiary malignity towards Gov. Magoffin. It is impregnated with a spirit of ferocity which would shock the bloody French revolutionists. And wherefore? Because he exercised his constitutional prerogative of vetoing the joint resolutions of the Legislature directing him to inform those concerned that Kentucky expects the Confederate or Tennessee troops to withdraw from our State unconditionally. The Governor's objection to the resolutions was, not that they wished one of the belligerents to retire from our soil, but that they did not require both belligerents to withdraw, so as to leave the State in the attitude of peace, neutrality and mediation between the hostile parties. This was his earnest understanding of the will of the people in three pronouncing at the polls in favor of neutrality; and for which he has himself, publicly and privately, labored with more vigilance and efficiency, according to our opinion, and we have had as good opportunities for observation, as any man in the State.

When his veto was overruled by the prompt vote of the two Houses, he as promptly issued his proclamation, executing the order of the Legislature. But in the face of these facts, the Democrat, ignoring his proclamation, published its ferocious article of denunciation, conceived in a spirit, and couched in language, that could only be expected from cannibal savages.

Nor is the article merely characterized by savage ferocity and incendiary and murderous incitements, but it is also disfigured by flat falsehood, as for instance, in the assertion that the Governor "concealed the dispatch from Gov. Harris one day—important day—from the Legislature, in order that Tennessee might have time, after seizing two cities, to seize a third." This assertion is a flagrant falsehood. He did not conceal the dispatch one moment, but as soon as he could possibly do so after receiving it, communicated it to the Legislature—within a few minutes after its receipt. The dispatch was dated the day before the day of its receipt. The telegraph at Louisville is in the hands of Lincoln's minions. Was the dispatch detained there for the purpose of making an apparent ground for the Democrat's infamously false accusation against the Governor?

The vulgar abuse of Preston, Breckinridge, and others, in which the Democrat, if possible, outstrips the Journal in ferocious malignity, is disgusting and disgraceful to the last degree; and worthy of no other notice than that which calls down the scorn of all decent citizens of all parties. It might invoke regret and pity, but for its fiendish and incendiary spirit.

In proof of the diabolical spirit of the Democrat, we cite a paragraph of the same issue containing the article above commented upon, and we ask thinking people of all parties to ponder on the infernal spirit which could have instigated such an incitement to the distempered and maddened spirits of the country. Here it is:

AN INFAMOUS TRAITOR.—By our dispatches, it will be seen that Governor Magoffin has vetoed the bill ordering the Tennessee troops from our borders, and the two Houses have passed it over his head. In the midst of the slaughter that his action was intended to create, let him be the first man shot, in the first battle. Our wives and children cannot be imperiled by a cowardly traitor without punishment. Let Frankfort watch him close. We want no Governor Jacksons in this State.

The Way the Lincolmites Control the Legislature.

The telegraph informs us that the tyrant has ordered the arrest of a number of members of the Maryland Legislature, who were suspected of unwillingness to support the unholy war of the Administration, and its destruction of the Constitution and the liberties of the people. Also Henry May, a member of Congress, Mr. Howard, candidate for Congress, and other men of prominence, whose only crime is that they love the Constitution and cherish their liberties. No warrants issued in either case. They were mere arbitrary arrests on the order of the President.

THE POTOMAC BLOCKADE.—The Richmond Examiner says the Potomac has been effectually closed by powerful batteries, and the water avenue to Washington under strict blockade. The force in defense of the batteries is able to defy all comers and should any of Lincoln's craft hereafter attempt the navigation of the river, they are very apt to be sunk.

ANOTHER PROOF OF LINCOLN'S PERFDY.—GEN. BUCKNER'S ADDRESS.—We copy an address to the public by Gen. Buckner, late Inspector General of Kentucky. It vindicates his own patriotic conduct completely. But it also convicts Lincoln of another act of treacherous perfidy towards Kentucky.

Gentlemen visiting Louisville will find it to their interest to stop at the United States Hotel. Not only is it the most central, but it is one of the very best houses in the city.

Richmond Messenger.

The following solemn address is from the pen of a citizen distinguished by conclusive proofs of the confidence of the Union party. In this address, he is as well entitled to the serious ear of the public, as on any former occasion. Read and ponder seriously:

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

Before God and my country, I have tried to prevent, as far as my influence has extended, the people of my section of Kentucky from taking part in the war now going on between the North and South. I have tried for years, as far as my voice and pen were allowed to go, to keep down faction, to cultivate good will amongst all classes of our people everywhere, and to prevent the faction from prevailing which now has possession of the Government of the United States. I would feel, in taking part in the war, as I would were two of my brothers in an embittered strife, to undertake to decide between them.

Indeed, I could not point a gun in any direction now and fire, but what I might wound or kill a blood relative, or some near friend. Thousands of you, my young friends, are just in my condition, and are troubled between your love for the Union and desire for its preservation, and your feelings of concern for your kindred who have embarked in the war, on one side or the other.

But I hold that, as politicians and bad men on both sides have brought on the strife to gratify their selfish ends; as both sides have cast aside all regard for the institutions our fathers made—one by wholly breaking loose from all duty to the Constitution, and the other by a gradual and unnecessary, but designing purpose, to destroy personal rights and rights of property, and of making the military predominate over the civil authorities—and both sides intent on such a course as has heretofore been taught by history in similar cases, ended only with the total destruction of civil liberty.

You are under no obligations, young men of Kentucky, either legally or morally, to take part with either side. You are not bound to volunteer or enlist in the war. There is neither honor nor glory in any such war. Those who will get the glory and get the pay, care but little for your interest, or they would not be attempting to aid the war, nor be attempting to induce you to take part in it.

Let the men who have inaugurated it, fight it out amongst themselves.

You have thrice voted that you would have no war in Kentucky. Designing men are determined you shall have it, if possibly in their power to bring it about. You can, if you will, in a great measure, defeat their purpose by neither volunteering or enlisting. You may set it down as certain, there will be but few of those who are urging Kentucky into the war that will find near any place of danger themselves, unless they have commissions or profitable positions.

Rest assured, in the course indicated for you to follow, there is neither dishonor or want of patriotism. If the irresponsibles amongst the new-fashioned Union neutrality men, or Congress, will pass laws to draft the militia, you will then have the right to see all these gentlemen stand side by side with you, and take their chances to be soldiers.

Wait until that period shall come, before you put on war habiliments. Perhaps when you are found to be in a mood to stay at home and quietly pursue your occupations, there won't be quite as much ardor with either side, who are trying to seduce you to their camps.

Stand erect, as becomes the descendants of freemen, ready, if the day shall come, when either side in the unholy war are willing to receive our counsel for peace, to give it; or if either prevails over the other, to keep the victors from enchainning us under a military despotism.

SENEX.

The Naval Engagement at Hickman, Kentucky.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock the repose of the Confederate camp at this place was disturbed by the appearance of two Federal war steamers, supposed to be the A. O. Tyler and Conestoga, just rounding at the point of the Island. They were totally unexpected by the soldiery in the encampments, who were consequently thrown into considerable confusion for some time, which however, was speedily overcome by the efficiency of their officers, and in an amazing short time the whole force was formed into line of battle. About the time the Federal steamer reached the mouth of Obion river—a distance of about four miles—the Confederate steamer "Yankee," with her thirty-two pounders, opened fire upon them, which was immediately answered by the A. O. Tyler from her side pieces. The Conestoga, by this time, advanced into line with the Tyler, and both opened a pretty brisk fire upon the Yankee, which responded with admirable shots, retiring in the meantime, below the range of Capt. Jackson's batteries on the banks, which now opened a magnificent discharge from their different points.

The firing was kept up pretty briskly for about twenty minutes, amid the wildest enthusiasm of the soldiers and citizens. Every shot from our batteries was cheered by one long shout from one end of the line to the other. A large number of our ladies who were upon the hill viewing the engagement, greeted the Southern boys by waving their handkerchiefs, and other kindly demonstrations. The expert firing of the Yankee was the wonder and admiration of all. All our guns were said to have been excellently managed, while that of the enemy were derided by our engineers and apparent to everybody. Some of our shots were observed to strike a very short distance in front of the Tyler, and others to pass between the two steamers. A shell thrown from Jackson's battery went clear over the Tyler.

It was doubtless owing to these last hot shots that caused the enemy to turn back, and at pretty good speed to retreat from out the range of our guns. As they were turning the point on their retreat, a company of cavalry, sent forward by Gen. Cheatham, fired into them with Maynard rifles, but it is not known whether with any effect or not. None of the Federal shots were observed to strike in several hundreds yards of our position. On their retreat they were fired into all along the river by the cavalry and outraged citizens. The utmost bravery was exhibited by the soldiers and citizens. All were enthusiastically eager for the fray.

After the engagement Gen. Cheatham passed down along the line, and was greeted with the wildest cheers by the whole force. The soldiers here idolize Gen. Cheatham. During the engagement he proved himself worthy of their love by his superior management.—Hickman Courier, Sept. 6th.

The Violation of Kentucky Neutrality—The Facts in the Case—Union Members of the Legislature Bargaining Away the Peace and Honor of the State—Evidence of the Conspiracy.

Willfully overlooking the manifold violations of the neutral position of Kentucky by the United States prior to the occupation of Columbus by the Confederate troops, and ignoring the published facts relative to that movement, the friends of the Administration are eloquently indignant at what they pretend to think an uncalled for, unwarranted, and altogether unjustifiable outrage perpetrated on our soil and against the people and the sovereignty of the State.

The Journal, whose lead is followed by its associates, and whose lash is directed by its minions who crouch and whine at its feet in craven fear of its displeasure, thus sums up the "facts" in the case, knowing, however, as it does, that its summary embraces only a partial view of a portion of the known circumstances attending the movement:

The Confederate troops, on the ground of a pretended military necessity, entered Kentucky the night of the 4th instant, and seizing Hickman and Chalk Bluffs proceeded to fortify both points. It was not until the 11th of the 6th instant, more than two days afterwards, and when a Confederate army 3,800 strong was reported to be only sixteen miles distant, that the Federal troops, for the sole purpose of protecting our loyal citizens, took possession of Paducah. These are the plain facts of the case. The Confederate Government, accordingly, is the invader; the Federal Government is here as our protector.

The facts are these: Some time prior to the occupation of Columbus by the Confederates, the Federals determined to take possession of that place and of Paducah, and were busily engaged in preparing for that movement. The soldiers at Cairo were held under marching orders. The St. Louis and Paducah packets, and all the small craft in the river, were detained for use as transports. The gun-boats in that service were freshly and liberally supplied with shot, shell, powder, and other equipments and means of war. Persons desiring to leave Cairo were notified that they would be denied, and all small boats were "bored," "some days" prior to the 6th instant, and of course, before the occupation of Columbus on the night of the 4th. Other movements as marked and unmistakable were made in Missouri.

This determination of the Federals, and these facts, being communicated to General Polk, in a reliable and authentic form, he determined to anticipate the advance against his own columns. He did so by marching to Columbus, reaching there just in time to prevent the Federals from entering the town, their troops being drawn up in line on the other side of the river. In a few hours more the Federals would have succeeded in their movement on that point. The plan of the enemy, however, embraced the occupation of both Columbus and Paducah, the taking possession of the latter place having been determined on simultaneously with the movement against the former, and not in consequence of Gen. Polk's action.

This whole plea for the invasion of Kentucky, and the seizure of the two most important military points in the State, we are further informed, was in consequence of an understanding with "Union" men in the Kentucky Legislature, who had promised the sanction of that body to the proposed violation of our neutrality and the contemplated invasion of our soil.

This fact must be borne in mind as fixing the brand of infamy on the brow of those who thus advised and counseled the invasion of the State, and now impudently clamor against Tennessee and the South because their plot was defeated in part, and Columbus kept out of the possession of those who will give up our State, should they secure the power, to the rapine and plunder of an unlicensed and unrestrained soldiery, as they have done in Missouri.

It must be remembered that leading men who now call for vengeance on the South for what they pretend to consider a violation of our neutrality, made that action on the part of the South necessary by advising the armies of the Confederate States and of Kentucky to send their armies to Paducah and Columbus, and promising them the approval and support of the Legislature of the State in the proposed invasion of our soil.

For some days prior to the 5th inst., then, and before the occupation of Columbus by Gen. Polk, the Federal commander, acting under the advice and with the consent of "Union" members of the Kentucky Legislature, determined on occupying the important strategic points named, and busily engaged in preparing for the movement. These facts being reliably communicated to the Confederate commander, that officer at once took possession of Columbus being barely in time to prevent the success of the enemy's plan, which was carried out as to Paducah.

Paducah was occupied by the Federal troops, not because Columbus had been taken possession of by the Confederates, of which we have no reason to believe they had heard, but because the ostensible purpose of stopping the trade carried on with the "Rebels" up the Tennessee river, and without any regard for the wishes of the people of the State.

These are facts which cannot be successfully gained; and they fix the responsibility on the Federal Government and on those recreant members of the Kentucky Legislature who advised the Northern authorities to disregard our neutrality and invade our soil.

The following communication, which we republish on account of the important facts it reveals, was dated at Cairo on the 5th inst., before they had heard of the occupation of Columbus by the Confederates and the consequent defeat of their plans in that quarter, and under the belief that before it would be in the possession of their troops. We ask the people of Kentucky to read it, and submit to the honest neutrality "Union" men in the Legislature whether they will follow in the leading strings of the man who, while preaching neutrality, had an understanding with the authorities of one of the belligerents for the invasion of the State, and had promised protection and support in such a movement. The communication is evidently from an officer in the Federal army, and was published in the Chicago Times, an Administration war paper.

FOR SOME DAYS Capt. Smith's artillery, Col. Patterson's cavalry, and Gen. McClellan's infantry, have been under marching orders. IN THE DAY IT WAS APPARENT TO THE INITIATED THAT A MOVEMENT WAS TO BE MADE. LATER THE ST. LOUIS AND PADUCAH PACKETS WERE DETAINED, ALL THE SMALL CRAFT WERE SEIZED, AND PARTIES DESIRING TO CROSS THE RIVER OR LEAVE TOWN, WERE NOTIFIED THAT EGRESS WAS NOT ALLOWED. In the afternoon the ferryboat took on board a company from the Eighth Regiment, and landed on the Kentucky shore, opposite Bird's Point. Two of the gun-boats landed at the wharf-boat and took shell, grape-shot, round-ball, and other munitions. The steamboats Platte Valley, Gen. Graham, and W. B. Terry were fired upon, when one of them crossed to Bird's Point and took on board Col. McArthur's regiment. At 9 o'clock Col. Paine's regiment marched on the Kentucky shore, and the Chicago Light Artillery, under the command of Lieut. Willard, took their guns on one of the boats. These troops took no tents or baggage, and but one day's rations. Meanwhile the speculation was, that the expedition was intended to take the Rebel battery discovered the day before, at Hickman, and then to move on New Madrid. Thence

were full of enthusiasm, the only complaint coming from those left behind.

After all was on board, Com. Rogers, Col. Wagner, of the artillery, and General Grant went on board one of the gun-boats.

The signal was given by the exhibition of three signal lights in the river, when the flag-boat took its way up the Ohio river, and was followed by the other boats. Every body was surprised.

The fleet left Cairo at midnight. Your correspondent can state the object and determination of the expedition, although unknown even to the field officers in command, except the General, as it will be accomplished before this reaches you.

Gen. Grant intends to land the two regiments and the Light Artillery at Paducah, encamp there and occupy that place, to stop the trade carried on so extensively with the Rebels by the Tennessee river, that being the only channel now left. Reliance has been placed on Kentucky's neutrality in vain, and no other course is left in order to make the blockade effective.

AN UNDERSTANDING HAS BEEN HAD WITH SEVERAL "UNION" MEN IN THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE, AND THE OCCUPATION OF PADUCAH WILL BE SANCTIONED BY AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE. THE ACT WILL BE VETOED, OF COURSE, BY GOV. MAGOFFIN, WHEN IT WILL BE PASSED OVER HIS VETO.

More Foreign Opinions—Strong Talk.

The following strong talk to the Lincolmites about the war, is from a Scotch paper, the Ayr Advertiser, of the 22d ult. It looks upon the Federals as but "bullies and cowards," and calls it a wanton war:

The British people have contributed largely to its population; so have the French; so in especial have the Germans. It is knitted to Europe by a thousand ties, not only of trade and commerce, but of blood and kindred. Thousands of European families are divided, one half being in America, the other half still in Europe. Thousands of husbands and brothers are in America, paying the way by toil and travel, for wives, children and sisters to follow them. Many sons are in America, trying to establish homes for aged parents. When war is sweeping over America, and that not an ordinary war, but a civil war, of more than ordinary activity—when blood is flowing like water, and homesteads are burned, the communications between Europe and all parts of America should not only be kept studiously and religiously open, but should be multiplied. To declare more than two-thirds of the whole American coast in a state of blockade is a high-handed insolence, a wanton cruelty, more befitting barbarous savages than Christian statesmen. It is cruelty to which Mr. Lincoln cannot expect that Europe will submit for any length of time. War is war, and a brave and humane warrior will always be respected. But cruelty is not war, nor is it legitimate method of carrying on war and distressing an enemy; and a cruel man is always hated, and a cruel policy is always execrated. In the interests of humanity, of wives, mothers, children, brothers, sisters, we wish well to any private ship that can evade the blockade; any corsair or privateer that can brave it; any squadron, be it French or English, or both combined, that will gallantly and resolutely break it. There is a just God over all, who pities the poor, and helps the feeble and unprotected. Cruelty is never left unpunished. Count Tilly's cruelty to Magdeburg ruined his army, and arrested forever his victorious progress. A wanton war against women and children, against the best and holiest feelings of our nature, is sure to demoralize a country, and paralyze even the wisest and best considered policy. Unless the Federalsists carry on the war in a more manly and christian spirit, we may look for more disasters, and of a more disgraceful character, than that at Bull's Run—or rather, if we may suggest an amendment, Bullies' Run—for bully and coward are two names for the same men, two aspects of the same character. The bully is a coward, and the coward is generally a bully; and cruelty to women and children, and peaceful and unoffending persons generally, is the seed that germinates sometimes, as in the American vituperation of Great Britain in bullism; sometimes, as in the wretched exhibition at Bull's Run, in cowardice.

But if blockading two-thirds of the coast is cruel and unfeeling towards all who have a claim, or relation with America, it is a most unfriendly act in especial to two friendly nations, viz: England and France. It is no secret, no surmise, no inference, but a broad, patent, and undeniable fact—a matter known to the whole world, that both France and England depend for their supply of raw cotton on the very country whose coast is declared to be in a state of blockade.

It is a very different thing to blockade a few coast towns, compared with a coast of vast extent, and bounding in inland waters. We should do nothing but in concert with Louis Napoleon, to whose subjects raw cotton of the finest quality is as needful as to the subjects of the Queen. We have no doubt but that both our august ally and Lord Palmerston are biding their time, and watching for a proper opportunity. Another Bull Run defeat would make the matter easy. We owe nothing to the Northerners. The cool proposal to solder up the quarrel between the North and South, by making an attack on Canada, was so base and unprincipled—the outbreak of rancorous malignant feeling against Great Britain was so universal—that there is no necessity for us to manifest either kindness or forbearance towards the supporters of the Union. Louis Napoleon owes just as little. The new war duties on wines and silks, 50 and 40 per cent. respectively, ad valorem, are evidently meant to exclude French traders altogether from the American market. The language of both Governments to Mr. Lincoln will be, we hope, energetic. "You are a domestic one; we have no wish to interfere, either on the one side or the other. But we cannot permit your domestic quarrel to injure the operatives and capitalists of France and England. What time do you require?" "Six months." "Well, at the close of six months, whether your quarrel is soldered up or no, this blockade must terminate. Charity begins at home; and we hope Louis Napoleon and Lord Palmerston will have more sympathy and care for French and English weavers, and cotton spinners, than for those transatlantic braggadoos, who know neither how to fight nor how to remain at peace with one another.

The address to young men of Kentucky, which appears in this paper over the signature of "SENEX," should receive the thoughtful consideration of both young and old.

IT TO EXPECT TO HOLD FIFTEEN STATES IN THE UNION BY FORCE IS PREPOSTEROUS. THE IDEA OF A CIVIL WAR ACCOMPANIED AS IT WOULD BE BY SERVILE INSURRECTION, IS TOO MONSTROUS TO BE ENTERTAINED FOR A MOMENT. IF OUR SISTER STATES MUST LEAVE US, IN THE NAME OF HEAVEN, LET THEM GO IN PEACE.—Edw. Everett's Letter to the Boston Courier, Feb. 24, 1861.

I DON'T UNDERSTAND HOW A MAN CAN CLAIM TO BE A FRIEND OF THE UNION, AND YET IN FAVOR OF WAR UPON TEN MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THE UNION. YOU CAN NOT COVER IT UP MUCH LONGER UNDER THE PRETEXT OF LOVE FOR THE UNION.

"WAR IS DISUNION, CERTAINLY INEVITABLE, FINAL AND IRREPRESSIBLE."—S. A. Douglas.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

Senatorial Directory.

T. T. Alexander.....	Dr. H. Rodman's.
Wm. Anthony.....	Mrs. Welch's.
Wm. T. Anthony.....	Mrs. Major's.
R. T. Baker.....	No. 26, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Boles.....	M. B. Chinn's.
John B. Bruner.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
James H. G. Bush.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. P. Buser.....	Wm. H. Gray's.
Ben. P. Cissell.....	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Charles Chambers.....	R. Runyan's.
Walter Chiles.....	L. B. Crutcher's.
Alex. L. Davidson.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
Samuel E. DeHaven.....	No. 78, Capital Hotel.
George Denny.....	No. 50, Capital Hotel.
Richard H. Field.....	R. W. Blackburn's.
J. F. Fisk (Speaker).....	No. 55, Capital Hotel.
Theo. T. Garrard.....	James H. Garrard's.
Wm. C. Gillis.....	Geo. W. Lewis's.
Robert E. Glenn.....	L. B. Crutcher's.
John K. Goodloe.....	No. 55, Capital Hotel.
Wm. C. Grier.....	Vanarsdale's (S. F.)
Asa P. Grover.....	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
John L. Iverson.....	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Samuel H. Jenkins.....	Mrs. Steele's.
John M. Johnson.....	R. C. Steele's.
Martin P. Marshall.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Thornton F. Marshall.....	No. 24, Capital Hotel.
Henry D. McHenry.....	No. 90, Capital Hotel.
Charles D. Pennebaker.....	No. 80, Capital Hotel.
John A. Prall.....	No. 56, Capital Hotel.
William B. Read.....	No. 7, Meriwether's.
Albert G. Rhea.....	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
James F. Robinson.....	No. 15, Capital Hotel.
Ben. Spalding.....	Mrs. Welch's.
James Speed.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
Chaiborne J. Walton.....	Ayres', S. Frankfort.
Walter C. Whitaker.....	No. 72, Capital Hotel.
Chas. T. Worthington.....	Dr. Price's.

Representative Directory.

A. Allen.....	No. 88, Capital Hotel.
R. W. Anderson.....	J. H. Garrard's.
J. C. Anderson.....	Capital Hotel.
W. C. Anderson.....	No. 38, Capital Hotel.
L. W. Andrews.....	No. 12, Capital Hotel.
V. Ash.....	Mrs. Major's.
E. B. Bacheller.....	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
John S. Barlow.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
John C. Beaman.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
John W. Blue.....	Dr. Rodman's.
A. B. Boon.....	Dr. Rodman's.
W. P. Boone.....	No. 76, Capital Hotel.
W. A. Brann.....	R. C. Steele's.
R. A. Buckner (Speaker).....	No. 13, Capital Hotel.
C. F. Burnam.....	No. 60, Capital Hotel.
E. F. Burns.....	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
W. P. D. Bush.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
James Calvert.....	No. 57, Capital Hotel.
Cyrus Campbell.....	J. D. Pollard's.
J. W. Campbell.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
M. N. Carr.....	Dr. Rodman's.
A. B. Chambers.....	Mrs. Major's.
J. H. Chandler.....	Mrs. Welch's.
Brutus J. Clay.....	No. 68, Capital Hotel.
F. L. Cleveland.....	No. 24, Capital Hotel.
John B. Cochran.....	Mrs. Lobbin's.
R. Cochran.....	Mrs. Lobbin's.
W. M. Coffee.....	Dr. Rodman's.
W. L. Conklin.....	Chas. Hayden's.
John C. Cooper.....	Mrs. Welch's.
A. A. Curtis.....	H. Wingate's.
L. Desha.....	Mrs. Major's.
D. E. Downing.....	W. H. Gray's.
W. H. Edmunds.....	R. C. Steele's.
J. M. Elliot.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
S. J. England.....	Chas. Hayden's.
George W. Ewing.....	No. 18, Capital Hotel.
Hugh F. Finley.....	Geo. W. Lewis's.
J. W. Finley.....	No. 14, Capital Hotel.
J. W. Gaines.....	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Eljah Gabbert.....	No. 70, Capital Hotel.
Joseph Gardner.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
E. M. Garratt.....	No. 41, Capital Hotel.
Remus Gibson.....	Mrs. Lobbin's.
J. C. Gilbert.....	No. 29, Capital Hotel.
Henry Griffith.....	Chas. Hayden's.
George Hampton.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
J. H. Harris.....	No. 85, Capital Hotel.
W. H. Hays.....	R. W. Blackburn's.
W. J. Heady.....	R. W. Blackburn's.
J. W. Heeter.....	W. H. Gray's.
J. M. Henry.....	Chas. Hayden's.
J. H. Huston.....	No. 39, Capital Hotel.
R. C. Ireland.....	H. Wingate's.
R. T. Jacob.....	Chas. Hayden's.
U. E. Kennedy.....	W. H. Gray's.
J. Q. A. King.....	R. C. Steele's.
J. C. Lindsey.....	M. B. Chinn's.
J. M. C. Lisenby.....	W. H. Gray's.
A. Lusk.....	Mrs. Cox's.
D. Matthews.....	Dr. Vallandigham's.
P. L. Maxey.....	Ayres' (S. Frankfort.)
D. May.....	Mrs. Major's.
D. P. Mears.....	Mrs. Welch's.
G. R. Merritt.....	Mrs. Major's.
Otho Miller.....	Dr. Rodman's.
Thos. Z. Morrow.....	W. H. Gray's.
F. G. Murphy.....	No. 10, Meriwether's.
T. W. Owings.....	No. 92, Capital Hotel.
G. P. Pindexter.....	No. 67, Capital Hotel.
H. S. Powell.....	Geo. W. Lewis's.
L. J. Proctor.....	H. Wingate's.
W. S. Rankin.....	No. 87, Capital Hotel.
N. A. Rapier.....	No. 7, Meriwether's.
J. Ray.....	Mrs. Welch's.
J. Ricketts.....	Chas. Hayden's.
D. Rigney.....	Dr. Rodman's.
G. S. Shanklin.....	No. 82, Capital Hotel.
G. W. Silvertooth.....	Mrs. Montgomery's.
G. C. Smith.....	No. 74, Capital Hotel.
M. Smith.....	J. R. Page's (M. H.)
R. A. Spalding.....	Mrs. Major's.
J. P. Sparks.....	Mrs. Cox's.
H. Taylor.....	H. Wingate's.
J. T. Telford.....	No. 58, Capital Hotel.
G. M. Thomas.....	H. Wingate's.
J. R. Thomas.....	Mrs. Welch's.
T. Turner.....	No. 89, Capital Hotel.
J. R. Underwood.....	Meriwether's.
John S. Vanwinkle.....	No. 85, Capital Hotel.
Zeb. Ward.....	No. 65, Capital Hotel.
G. P. Webster.....	No. 74, Capital Hotel.
A. T. White.....	J. H. Garrard's.
N. Wolfe.....	No. 54, Capital Hotel.
Geo. H. Yeaman.....	Mrs. Welch's.
B. R. Young.....	No. 60, Capital Hotel.
M. Young.....	Mrs. Welch's.
V. B. Young.....	Mrs. Letcher's.
J. M. Smedley, Sergeant-at-Arms, at Dr. Price's.	
J. T. Samuels, Clerk, at R. W. Blackburn's.	
A. Gray, Door-keeper, at W. H. Gray's.	
G. A. Lewis, Page, at Geo. W. Lewis's.	
W. O. Bradley, Page, at W. H. Gray's.	
Frank Gray, Page, at W. H. Gray's.	
J. L. Garrard, Page, at J. H. Garrard's.	

Johnston and Beauregard.

The Manassas correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune paints the two great generals thus:

I have the pleasure of seeing General Johnston. He looks like a General. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, very firm, erect, handsome face, thick mustache, and beard somewhat sprinkled with white. His hair is slightly gray. His organs of benevolence and veneration are extremely large. He should talk well and speak fluently. He has the decided advantage over Gen. Beauregard as far as appearance goes. Of the two, at first sight, I would prefer Johnston. I imagine, these: Beauregard is strictly a military man, and looks chiefly at military results. Johnston looks at political as well as military results.

Beauregard has most cautiousness, and I think most determination, that is, Beauregard would never give up, but would fight even against hope. Johnston, on the contrary, would more resistance, and would not sacrifice life when there was no hope of a fighting. Political and other considerations would govern him. But Beauregard would fight on and fight forever. Johnston, having less cautiousness I think, would make the most daring moves and the most rash charges, and

Proclamation by the Governor.

In obedience to the subpoenaed joint resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Government of the Confederate States, the State of Tennessee, and all others concerned, are hereby informed that "Kentucky expects the Confederate, or Tennessee troops, to be withdrawn from her soil unconditionally."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of September, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

To the Public.

Since my return from Washington, in July last, I have repeatedly stated that it was my belief, if the neutral position of Kentucky should not be observed or respected by the President, it would be in consequence of the action of ambitious members of the Union party of Kentucky. My belief was based upon what I saw of the actions of Union men here, and on assurances of the President in regard to his policy towards the State. My statements to individuals in reference to that policy, have been so frequently given, that I deem it proper to make this explanation to the public.

The agreement into which I entered in June last, with Gen. McClellan, has never been repudiated by the Administration, and although a published dispatch from that officer to an officer of the Navy, intimating a disagreement in regard to the terms of the arrangement between us, Gen. McClellan has not, as far as I know, intimated any such difference to me, or to the State authorities, although I have since received from him verbal communications on other subjects. His official dispatch to Gov. Magoffin, a few days after our interview, recognizes the official character of the understanding; and the following statement of Gen. McClellan, well known in Kentucky, will show that my view of the arrangement with Gen. McClellan is the correct one.

LOUISVILLE, July 25, 1861.

GEN. S. B. BUCKNER:

Dear Sir: With a view to disabuse the public mind of any false impression in regard to the understanding between you and General McClellan, at the house of the latter, in Cincinnati, about June 6th, 1861, I make the following statement of my recollection of what occurred at the interview.

Upon your request that I should accompany you to Cincinnati, to have an interview with Gen. McClellan, which I understood from you was desired by him, I, on my way from Louisville to Lexington, telegraphed Gen. McClellan, that we thought it important that a meeting should be had, and requested him to suggest a time and place for such purpose. He responded by sending a messenger to Louisville, who invited you to come to Cincinnati and meet him at the house of General McClellan.

I received from you, in Lexington, a telegram to meet you in Cincinnati. I did so, and went with you to the residence of Gen. McClellan at the appointed time. We soon entered into a free and unreserved expression of opinion in regard to many matters connected with the present political difficulties.

In the course of conversation you expressed to Gen. McClellan what your views were as to the position of Kentucky, from which both Gen. McClellan and myself dissented, but at your suggestion, the discussion of the right of the State of Kentucky to take a position as defined by you was not entered into. The object to be arrived at was to ascertain if such a course could not be pursued as would prevent any disturbance of the peace of the State. I suggested to Gen. McClellan that in my opinion the sending of Government troops to or through Kentucky, would result in a conflict in which the large majority of the people of the State would become enlisted against the Government, whilst great numbers would actively assist it. Gen. McClellan spoke as if a very different impression had been made upon his mind. He remarked that then he could not rely upon Kentucky. I suggested, however, differently he may have thought the action of Kentucky would be in such an event, that in my opinion a conflict would arise which would operate very prejudicially, if not disastrously, to the cause of the Government in Kentucky, and hoped that nothing but an urgent military necessity would force him to send troops into or through Kentucky.

After further conversation upon irrelevant subjects, you and Gen. McClellan finally agreed as to the course which each would pursue. You went to use the forces of the State to drive from the soil of Kentucky any troops of Tennessee or of the Confederate States, who might trespass thereon, and in the event of your inability to do so, you were to call upon Gen. McClellan for assistance. Upon your giving this assurance, Gen. McClellan replied that he would give you any aid you might require—and that as soon as the object should be accomplished of driving them from Kentucky soil, he would withdraw all the Government troops from Kentucky, and that should he, in making reconnaissances along the shore near Columbus and other points, find it occupied by hostile forces, that he would notify you that their removal might be effected by you.

The general purposes and objects of the Government in carrying on the war were quite freely discussed. Your views of the matter differed very widely from those of both Gen. McClellan and myself. It was clearly understood that the substance of what had been agreed upon, should be made known, but no way in which it should be done was finally agreed upon, and, simply, I think, because our attention having been diverted therefrom was not again called to the matter.

After leaving the residence of Gen. McClellan, you and I talked over the subject as to how it should be made known. I suggested that we should inform them of what had taken place. I told many other gentlemen of the Union party in Kentucky, every one of whom, I think, expressed great gratification at the result of the meeting.

It may be well to state that you and I and Gen. McClellan were on very friendly terms, all having served at West Point and in the army at the same time, and that you and I and General McClellan and myself were one of unreserved freedom, with the utmost confidence of each one in the perfect candor and good faith of the other.

Very truly, yours, SAM. GILL.

On the 13th June, 1861, I accompanied Gen. Buckner, Judge Biggers, and Col. Bullock, to Cairo, Ill. It was the day after the Confederate flag had been taken down in Columbus, Kentucky, by some Federal troops. After being presented to Gen. McClellan, Gen. Buckner remarked to General McClellan, that he would like for him to state to us the understanding or agreement between them, or something to that purport. Gen. McClellan then told us that he was not to place troops upon Kentucky, that the expedition the day before was not made with the view of visiting Columbus, and that the troops were only taken down in Columbus, as they had learned from one of the islands of the Mississippi, and that they had positive orders not to land anywhere on the Kentucky shore. That in the event that Tennessee troops came into Kentucky, he would inform General Buckner, and would give him ample time to dislodge them, and that only in the event that Gen. Buckner was unable to do so, would he send troops to aid him, and that when they were dislodged, his troops should then be withdrawn.

Gen. McClellan remarked that the troops under his command were volunteers, and that when he was not with them they might disobey his commands, as was the case the day before. That in excitable times like these, we must bear and forbear, and not too quickly judge that either was not striving to try to do good faith—that we, as Kentuckians, must try that nothing be done we could control them, but that volunteers were not so easily managed. He said that this would be the course he would pursue towards Kentucky, unless ordered differently by the Government.

When we were about to leave, General McClellan again repeated, in substance, the above, and said he could give no better assurance that he would do what he said, than the word of Gen. Buckner, who had known him so long and well.

GEO. BARRETT.

PADUCAH, Ky., July 2, 1861.

S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector General, Louisville, Kentucky.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been requested by Col. B. H. Helm, to give you my recollection of what occurred at the interview between yourself and Major-General G. B. McClellan, at Cairo, Illinois, on the 13th ultimo. In reply, I state that I was present at the time alluded to, and heard all the conversation that took place. My recollection is, that after an introduction passed with those present and some slight conversation, you requested Major-General McClellan to state to the persons present the understanding entered into between yourself as the commander of the Kentucky State forces, and Major-General McClellan, commander of the United States forces, relative to the neutral position assumed by the State of Kentucky, to which Major-General McClellan very promptly replied that he had agreed with you to respect the neutral position that Kentucky had assumed in the present contest, and that he would not move the United States forces upon the soil of Kentucky, unless the Confederates should first come upon her soil. In which case, Gen. McClellan was to notify you, you were to have a reasonable time to dislodge them, and upon your failure to do so, you agreed to notify him, and invite him to dislodge said forces. He further said that the property of the United States in Kentucky was to be protected by Kentucky. And in the event his government should adopt a different course of policy towards Kentucky, then you were to be notified of that fact, and that Kentucky assume a different position, then you were to give him notice of it. Major-General McClellan said that he had no doubt but that Kentucky was and would remain loyal to the United States, and that since he had command of the United States troops upon her border, he had been repeatedly urged to put troops upon the border of Kentucky, but being desirous of avoiding all causes of an irritating nature, he had invariably declined to do so, and had removed troops from her border that had been put there before he took command, instancing the city of Evansville, Indiana.

In the above conversation, Major-General McClellan impressed me with open, frank, and clear manner. In this interview, it is due to Major-General McClellan to say, that I do not understand him to pledge his Government to this line of policy, but to state his own line of policy as the commander of the United States forces, if left untrammelled by instructions from his Government.

It is also due to General Buckner that I should say he relied implicitly upon the word of Major-General McClellan, for he remarked to me after the interview was over, in private conversation, that the agreement would be religiously observed on the part of Gen. McClellan. He also said, in reply to questions propounded by myself, that he had no intention of sending forces to Paducah, or Columbus, to blockade these ports, but would leave it with the civil authorities, and that the collectors could carry out the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury or not, as they had the power at said places, and that he would return all fugitive slaves that might escape from Kentucky, and come to either of his encampments. There were some other conversations, but this embraces, according to my recollection, what was said upon the points at issue. Before this interview, I understood from Gen. Buckner that Gen. McClellan had agreed on the 10th ultimo, at Cincinnati, Ohio, to respect the neutrality of Kentucky.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. M. BIGGER.

On the 13th day of June, 1861, we, the undersigned, were in company with Gen. Buckner, in the private room of Gen. McClellan, in Cairo, Illinois. We had gone to Cairo in consequence of a landing made at Columbus, Ky., by some of the Federal troops from Cairo, on the previous day. In a conversation between Gen. McClellan, and ourselves, which was marked by unreserved frankness and great courtesy, on his part, he distinctly stated that he and Gen. Buckner, a few days previous, had agreed upon terms for the mutual governance of each, in respect of the neutral position of Kentucky. He did say that he had agreed that not a soldier should touch Kentucky soil; that he had so expressly issued his orders to Gen. Prentiss. He did say that Kentucky was to be left to take charge of her own citizens, and positively stated to us, that if any application was made to him for assistance from any of the citizens of Kentucky, he would refer them to the judicial authorities of Kentucky, and extend no aid himself—and he did say that the agreement was, that while the Federal force was by him to be kept out of Kentucky, he would not himself attempt, or claim the right, to expel any Confederate force; but if any such force did enter into the State, that Gen. Buckner was to be looked to to expel them, and that the army under his (Gen. McClellan's) command, was to come to the assistance of Gen. Buckner, only when called upon, and to be withdrawn so soon as they had accomplished their purpose.

Gen. McClellan desired us to have this agreement impressed upon the people of Kentucky, and remarked that he had no better guarantee to offer us for the faithful discharge of his portion of the agreement than Gen. Buckner, who had known him so long.

E. I. BULLOCK.
Given at Columbus, June 29th, 1861.

I learned, when in Washington, from some of the friends of the President, that he was exceedingly tender-footed on the meaning of certain terms. He was not willing to "respect" the neutral position of Kentucky, for that would be to acknowledge her right to assume it; but he was entirely willing to "observe" it. To me the discovery was of interest, for it had not previously occurred to me that I would find such a nice discrimination of terms in an official who had not apparently discovered the lines which divide a constitutional republic from an absolute despotism; and who classes a party platform above the Constitution which he is sworn to support.

I had a very friendly interview with the President. I justified the attitude of Kentucky, on the ground that the President had himself confessedly violated the Constitution, and, therefore, had no right to call upon Kentucky to aid him in this violation; and that even if his acts were justified, as he claimed, by necessity, the same cause, when it was a question of internal peace in Kentucky, would justify the attitude she had assumed.

The President succeeded in impressing upon me the belief, that "as long as there were roads around Kentucky," to reach the rebellion, it was his purpose to leave her unmolested, not yielding her right to the position she occupied, but observing it as a matter of policy. So fully was I impressed with this purpose on his part, that I suggested that if he would make to me a definite statement of his policy, I would take pleasure in announcing it to the public, assuring him that in my opinion it would tend greatly to allay public excitement, and to preserve the peace of the State.

On my return by appointment, two days afterwards, the President wrote, in the presence of Hon. John J. Crittenden and myself, and handed me the following paper. It bears all the marks of the characteristic indirect-

ness of President Lincoln's mind. He accounted for the absence of his signature, by saying that he did not intend to write a "proclamation," but to give me a paper, on which I could base my statements of his policy, and which would be my evidence, if any difference should arise relative to that policy; and he appealed to Mr. Crittenden, who was present, to identify the paper in any way that he thought proper. This was done by the latter gentleman's subscribing his initials. The following is the paper referred to:

It is my duty, as I conceive, to suppress an insurrection existing within the United States. I wish to do this with the least possible disturbance or annoyance to well disposed people anywhere. So far, I have not sent an armed force into Kentucky, nor have I any present purpose to do so. I sincerely desire that no necessity for it may be presented; but I mean to say nothing which shall hereafter embarrass me in the performance of what may seem to be my duty.

July 10, 1861.

(Signed) J. J. C.

This memorandum was handed to me by President A. Lincoln, in the Executive Chamber, Washington, on the 10th of July, 1861, in the presence of Hon. J. J. Crittenden, who, at the instance of the President, witnessed it by marking it with his initials.

S. B. BUCKNER.

Though the paper is not generally characterized with directness, there is in it a positive statement that no purpose existed in his mind to send any troops to Kentucky. On this assertion, which I was bound to believe was candid, I have, until recently, not hesitated to state that I believed the President would continue to "observe" the neutrality of Kentucky, unless compelled to take a different course, by a few Union men who would be entirely willing to make every heart-sore desolate, if it would subvert their ambitious purposes.

But there is every reason to believe that at the very time that the President gave me the paper, he meditated deception; for on either the same day, or the previous day, an officer, entirely in his confidence on the subject, left his presence, and has ever since been engaged in organizing troops in Kentucky, under the authority of the President, and with his subsequent approval.

This course, as is a clear violation of neutrality as if troops had been ordered from another State, and I could not conceive that the President would be guilty of such dishonourable as to endeavor to make any distinction between ordering troops from another State, and organizing, without the desire of the Governor or the Legislature, a revolutionary force in the State, thus interposing between the government of Kentucky and its people. Under his authority the State has also been invaded by an organized Union regiment from East Tennessee.

The development of these facts renders it necessary that I should now make public the paper which was given me to justify the statements I have made. That paper, and the other assurances of the President, induced me to believe that he was sincere, and determined me, while I would not give my active support to a Government that was acting so absurdly and so wickedly wrong in other respects, at least to refrain from opposing it as long as there was enough of justice left in its administration to respect the attitude assumed by my own State.

Since then, as before, my efforts, within the limited sphere of my influence, have been directed towards preserving peace amongst the people of Kentucky. If war should be the result of the violation of neutrality, my conscience is clear of offense.

S. B. BUCKNER.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Sept. 12, 1861.

Gen. Fremont to be Superseded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.

The Commercial Advertiser has the following:

"We learn that a rumor was prevalent in Washington yesterday that Gen. Fremont is to be superseded in his command, and that Quartermaster General Meigs is to take his place. We have, also, what we deem good authority for saying, that this rumor, unlike many others, is founded on fact, and that Mr. Blair, at whose earnest recommendation Gen. Fremont was placed where he is, is accompanied by Gen. Meigs in order to explain to Gen. Fremont the reasons and the necessity for this step. It will be found, we think, that these reasons are that Gen. Fremont exceeded his authority by the proclamation he issued, that being the main reason, and that he has in other respects acted in important matters not only without consulting the Government, but in contravention of its orders and practices."

Marshall Kane, of Baltimore, and several other prisoners, were to-day received at Fort Lafayette.

The bark Alice Tinker, of Liverpool, was seized by the surveyor's officers, on her arrival last evening. Portions of her are owned in Appalachicola and Mobile.

[Special to the N. Y. Post.]

The mule and horse contracts for the Navy will be investigated by the Congressional Committee. It is rumored that gross frauds have been discovered.

Mr. Alvord, the Superintendent of the Overland Route, is here, and reports that 1,500 regular troops are on their way from Utah to the East.

The steamer Champion, from Aspinwall on the 5th, with over 200 passengers and \$100,000 in treasure.

More Arrests.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.

All the arrests have been made pursuant to order direct from the War Department. Of course, no official announcement of the arrests have yet been made, but it is believed that all the names given are correct. The arrest of Henry May, member of Congress, is just reported; also Henry M. Morfit and W. G. Harrison, members of the Legislature from the city. These, with the names previously sent, complete the list of the ten delegates to the Maryland Legislature from the city. It is also reported that Benj. C. Howard, the peace candidate for Governor, has just been arrested. There is considerable quiet in the streets.

LATER.—The following additional arrests have been made: Messrs. Dennison, Quinlan, and Dr. Lynch, members of the Legislature from Baltimore county. Henry M. Warfield, Dr. J. Hanson. These and J. C. Prune are members of the Legislature from Baltimore city. Also, J. Hall, jr., editor of the Baltimore South.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday, when it is supposed further legislation opposed to the Government was intended. It is rumored that other arrests will be made.

Below we give the dates of the ordinances of secession passed by the twelve seceded States, to-wit:

1. South Carolina, December 20th, 1860
2. Mississippi, January 9, 1861
3. Alabama, January 11, 1861
4. Florida, January 11, 1861
5. Georgia, January 19, 1861
6. Louisiana, January 26, 1861
7. Texas, February 1, 1861
8. Virginia, April 17, 1861
9. Arkansas, May 6, 1861
10. Tennessee, May 6, 1861
11. North Carolina, May 21, 1861
12. Missouri, August 6, 1861

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Norton, of the Episcopal Church.

The Senate having been called to order, the Journal of yesterday was read.

A message from the H. R. asking the concurrence of the Senate in the passage of various bills, and announcing the rejection of a Senate bill entitled "an act for the benefit of Leroy Mitchell, late sheriff of Union county."

Mr. RHEA presented two petitions from the people of Logan county, concerning the war tax. Referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. WHITAKER, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill entitled "a bill to provide for the security of the arms of the State and protection of railroads," with the expression of opinion that the bill ought to pass.

The bill was read its first time as follows, and ordered to be printed:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That the Military Board, created at the last session of the Legislature, are hereby authorized to order into the custody of said Board any State arms which may have been given out under this act creating said Board, or other law of the State, whenever said Board shall deem it expedient to do so; said Board shall have like power over the accoutrements, camp equipage, equipments, and ammunition of the State.

2. If any person shall willfully fail or refuse to return any of said property for forty-eight hours after the receipt of the order of the Board to that effect, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and be fined in a sum not less than one thousand dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars, and be imprisoned until the fine is paid and the arms, or other property, is returned; and said Board is authorized to retake such property, and for that purpose, to sue in the name of the Commonwealth.

3. If any person shall remove, conceal, or dispose of any of the property mentioned in the first section of this act, so as knowingly to prevent or hinder the return thereof, or to hinder or prevent the State from retaking such property, he shall be guilty of a felony, and, on conviction thereof, confined in the penitentiary not less than one nor more than two years.

4. Said Board is authorized to provide for the protection and security of all the property of the State mentioned in this act, and the railroads in this State; and to that end may employ a police force, at the cost of the State, that may, in the discretion of the Board, be sufficient for the purpose.

5. This act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. RHEA objected to its second reading, which objection elicited considerable discussion which was participated in by Messrs. Whitaker, Rhea, Goodloe, Speed, Glenn, and others.

The dispensation of the rule was then voted on and resulted thus—yeas 23, nays 10, and the dispensation was refused, the consent of four-fifths being necessary.

Mr. WHITAKER moved that the bill be printed and made the special order for Monday morning next, at 10 o'clock. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. GOODLOE, from Finance Committee reported.

A bill for the benefit of W. G. Wade, sheriff of Simpson county and his sureties. Passed.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

Same—A bill for the benefit of R. P. Saunders, of Taylor county, and his sureties and others. Passed.

Mr. GOODLOE, from Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported.

An act to change the county line between the counties of Carter and Rowan. Passed.

Mr. READ, from the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported.

A bill to amend the Revised Statutes in relation to roads and private passways. Rejected.

Mr. PENNEBAKER, from Committee on Judiciary, reported.

An act to further protect the rights of married women.

Ordered to be printed and put into the orders of the day.

An act to incorporate the Kentucky Hotel and Casino Company. Passed.

An act amendatory of an act to amend the charter of the town of Owensville. Passed.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Benton, in Marshall county.

The bill was amended and then passed.

An act to amend the charter of the city of Louisville.

The yeas and nays being demanded on the passage of the bill, resulted thus—yeas 21, nays 6.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Message from the Governor nominating the following for public office:

Wood Wilson, Edwin D. Morgan, and Philip Tompkins. Confirmed.

House bill to amend the law in relation to the city of Paducah. Passed.

HOUSE BILLS.

An act for the benefit of Henry Hall. Finance.

An act for the benefit of Common School District No. 46, in Henderson county. Education.

An act to amend the charter authorizing the erection of an additional toll-gate on the Louisville and Taylorsville turnpike road. Revised Statutes.

An act to amend an act entitled, and act to change the Louisville Courier Printing Co. Finance.

An act for the benefit of the sheriff of Marion county. Finance.

An act for the benefit of R. Y. Voohers, sheriff of Carroll county. Passed.

An act for the benefit of W. P. Black, late sheriff of Pulaski county, and his sureties. Finance.

An act for the benefit of M. C. Hughes, sheriff of Gallatin county. Finance.

An act for the benefit of Common School District No. 27, in ——— county. Passed.

An act to legalize the judgments of A. Lock, Justice of the peace in Harlan county. County Courts.

An act entitled, an act to incorporate the Louisville association for the improvement of the breed of horses.

An act for the benefit of the personal representatives of John McDyer.

An act to repeal an act entitled, an act concerning the Wilderness turnpike road company. County Courts.

An act for the benefit of Jacob Corbett, clerk of Ballard county court. County Courts.

An act to amend the charter of the town of Carlisle. Judiciary.

Mr. GOODLOE offered a resolution in relation to the jailer of Franklin county.—Adopted.

Mr. GILLIS, from Committee on Enrollments, reported various bills as correctly enrolled.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTION.

Mr. BUSH—A bill for the benefit of Wm. A. L. B. Sharp, sheriff of Estill county. Finance.

Mr. READ—A preamble and resolution, as follows, which was ordered to be printed:

WHEREAS, The State of Kentucky values with horror the present fratricidal war that seems to threaten the very existence of human and religious liberty, and which has a tendency to fasten the chains of military despotism upon a once happy and prosperous people; and whereas, she has used every effort to avert civil war within her borders, and in the nation, and views civil war as a remedy not cal-

culated to secure the liberties of the States and people—but, upon the other hand, to destroy them; and she being anxious to avert and arrest the unnatural conflict, and to secure once more the much wanted peace of our State and beloved country to its original constitutional status and purity; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we recommend to all the States, both North and South, and to the Federal and Confederate Governments, the propriety of calling a Convention, to be composed of one delegate from each Congressional District in each State, to meet at the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on the ——— day of ———, 1861, for the purpose of taking into consideration the many difficulties and questions that have estranged our people, and for the further purpose of settling and terminating the final overthrow of our once happy and great country.

Resolved, further, To meet the objects of the foregoing resolution, we earnestly recommend and request the Federal and Confederate governments to cause an armistice of ninety days to take place, for the purpose of giving time to consider of the questions involved in this most unhappy difficulty.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit immediately to the President of the United States, and to the President of the Confederate States, and to the Governors of each of the States, a copy of the foregoing resolutions.

Mr. READ moved a suspension of the rules, that the resolution might be taken up and printed. Adopted, and referred to Committee on Federal Relations.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday morning next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 14, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. W. T. Moore, of the Christian Church.

Mr. YEAMAN offered the following resolutions yesterday, they were inadvertently omitted in our report:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That we deeply deplore and condemn the recent proclamation of martial law in Missouri, by Gen. John C. Fremont, as being unauthorized by law, subversive of civil institutions, harsh in its provisions, dangerous in its vagueness, and inflicting cruel and unusual punishments.

2. Resolved, That any attempt to emancipate and set free slaves in Kentucky by the edict of a military commander, will and ought to be resisted.

A bill to amend an act concerning pass-ways elicited some discussion, and was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The report of the Committee on Federal Relations on the resolutions offered by Mr. Ewing, was passed over informally.

MOTION.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved that the use of this Hall, at 7 o'clock, P. M., this day, be tendered to Hon. Elijah Hise, Jas. Fall, and others, for the purpose of allowing them to express their opinion upon the subjects now agitating the country.

Mr. HUSTON said he was opposed to allowing the use of the Hall for such purpose to every body.

Mr. EWING said that it had been the universal custom for the Representatives to grant the use of the Hall to all distinguished gentlemen who might wish to explain their position upon the political topics of the time. One of the gentlemen to whom this privilege was proposed to be extended, was a man with whom his personal relations had not been altogether pleasant, yet he would vote the Hall when not needed for legislative purposes, to any gentleman for the purpose of expressing his opinions, provided the man was not an Abolitionist.

Mr. SPARKS made some remarks in which he said the Union men in the southern part of the State had been compelled to flee to his county on account of their devotion to the Union.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH said, as the representative of two of the counties of the southern part of the State, he would say, that the charge that Union men had been compelled to flee therefrom on account of their political opinions was false.

Mr. SPARKS said he would give the name of the man who had been thus compelled to leave his home; it was Mr. Read.

Mr. SILVERTOOTH said:

Since the gentleman named Henry charges that Union men have been driven away from Fulton county, and to sustain the charge names Thomas Read, I will make this statement, which was given to me by the present sheriff of Fulton county. Judgment had gone in the Franklin Circuit Court against Read as sheriff of Fulton county, for his revenue for the year 1860, and execution went into the hands of the present sheriff who levied the

